REPUBLICAN APPEALS.

DEMONSTRATION AT THE COOPER UNION. ADDRESSES BY JOSEPH H. CHOATE AND EMORY A. STORES - MR. CHOATE INTERRUPTED BY THE ENTRANCE OF GENERAL GRANT, WHO MAKES A BRIEF ADDRESS - GREAT ENTHUSIASM MANI-

The meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, under the direction of the Campaign Club of the Republican Central Committee, was distinguished by the presence of General Grant, who acknowledged the warm greeting he received in a brief speech, Joseph H. Choate presided and delivered the opening address. The chief speech of the evening was made by Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, who held the attention of the andience for nearly an hour and a half. His speech was an arraignment of the Democratic party. In conclusion he contrasted with it the record of the Republican party during its management of the Government. A large audience was present, including many prominent

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.

General Grant entered the hall unaunounced, and the first notice of his presence was his appearance on the platform to which he was conducted by E. Stoughton, ex-Minister from the United States to Russia. As soon as General Grant was recognized the andience broke out into tamultuous applanse. The whole audience rose to its feet and cheered until the walls rang again: hats were swung in the air and waved their bandkerchiefs. At first General Grant acknowledged the tribute culy by stepping to the front of the platform and bowing in recognition of the greeting. It was several minutes before the applause subsided sufficiently for him to take a seat.

The chairman of the meeting, Joseph H. Choate, was in the middle of his opening remarks when interrupted by the entrance of General Grans. An attempt to resume his speech was met by a furious protest of applause; the audience was not to be put off. Mr. Choate at ouc. stepped toward General Grant, who, after a whispered consultation, rose and again advanced to the front of the stage. The movement was the signal for a renewal of the applause, which had been nearly con tinuous since General Grant entered the hall. He spoke briefly, and his remarks were greeted with much laughter and with renewed appliance. He remained throughout the evening.

Mr. Choste then resumed his remarks, and at the conclusion introduced Emery A. Storrs as one who had been foremost on every battlefield in the present contest. Mr. Storrs speke with great earnestness; at first slowly, but as he proceeded with rapidity and vehemence. His denunciation of Democratic doctrines was brilliant with satire, and the andience during portions of the address was kept in a constant explosion of merriment. His recital of the famous interview with General Hancock, which the speaker read, he said, in sections with explanatory and critical notes after the manner of Pintarch, received the greatest approval. His statement that he had read the interview so often that he could now read it without emotion, was followed by laughter all over the ball. Referring to the bayonet in politics, which General Hancock had deprecated in his letter of acceptance, the speaker declared with great warmth that if the bayonet was the only instrument by which the frightened negro voters of the South could deposit their ballots with safety, he was earnestly in favor of its use. The statement was greeted with applause and cheers.

Throughout the evening allusions to General Grant, to the Rapublican candidates and to the success of the Republican party in the present contest, were cheered to the cono. The enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded. In the audience were many prominent Republicans, and many well dressed wemen graced the meeting.

REMARKS OF GENERAL GRANT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I tried my very best to slip in here quietly, without being seen flaughter and renewed applause and cheers] in hopes of hearing something that would assure me that the right thing for hie to do was to be a Republican in this canvass. [Great cheers,] I was not quite certain but what between this and the 2.1 of Navember I might have a spinal column of the sort I heard one of your speakers tell of-that is, a caterpular column, which was a kind that he did not approve of in Republicans. [Great laughter.] I was sure, after hearing Mr. Cheate and Mr. Storrs, I would require no stiffening of my spiral column, and would go away even a better Republican than when I came. If you will excuse me now, so that we may listen to them, I am sure you will all go away with the same political sentiments which they will preach and which I believe in. [Tremendous cheers.]

SPEECH OF JOSEPH CHOATE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is now a little more than four months ago since I had the bonor to preside la this hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, ever the first meeting held anywhere in this broad land to ratify the nominations of Garfield and Arthur [great applied], whom now already the American people have as good as elected to preside over their destinies. [Applause.] At that early day we hardly knew what sort of a contest was before us and necessarily fired our shots in the air. The enemy were not yet in the field, and no man knew who would be their standard-bearer. The talkend the expectation was at that day that the venerable sage of Gramercy Park, the great Apostic of Fraud-us the Democrats love to call t-that he was to be the standard bearer, and plant his bettomiess bur els upon the inexhaustible platform of the frauds of 1876-was to carry all before him. [Laugh-

ter and applaase.] Well, by suc by the Commati Convention assembled and looked about them, and concluded to abandon that issue, wisely considering that the people of America did not care a straw about it; because if they were to challenge them to a criticism of the electiand the events that followed it, they would have found that the people everywhere, East and West, and North and South, were abundantly satisfied with all the results that that election and its accom-panying events had brought them [applause]; because it had brought them-and the people knew it-a wise and a good President [great applause]. and the pure and spoiless Administration that had established the possibility and the expediency of conducting the Government on pure business principles for the simple welfare of the people, and divorcing it utterly from politics. The people nowhere, in any dis trics of the Union, had any fault to find with the Adminstration of President Hayes. [Lond applause.] They knew more had been done in these four years than were likely to be done in any future

ple of putting upon the ignored and despised jackasses of Democracy the Blon's skin, which should commend him to the people. [Laughter.] It was on the same principle that in 1872 they selected that grand old Republican, Hornee Greeley joud applaine], a man who had spent his whole life in castigating and punishing them; they made him their sandaro-bearer with the hope of seducine housest, loyal, Republican votes. Well, it didn't work in 1872 [laughter] and it does not work in 1880. The people are not so easily deceived. When the party and its candidate came along with the old tawny skin and bead and mans of the lion, his votce sounded something like a veritable roar, but the people peered under the skim, and lifted it, and there saw the same old, ill-conditioned, ill-favored Democratic ass traying in the identical tone and spirit as before. Anything to beat Grant in 1872—[great applause and laughter]—anything to beat Grant in 1872, and 329 in 1889. [Roars of laughter.]

Well, then, the people of the United States already pronounce their judgment on General Hancock. It is an entirely favorable judgment. They believe him to be too good a soldier to spoil for the sake of making a bad too good a soldier to sport or the save presidert. [Great applause.] Besides, as you know, Presidert. [Great applause.] Besides, as you know, and hear me witness, New-York and will bear me witness, New-York especially wants General Hancock for home ansumption and home defence. [Great-laughter.] How can we spare him from Governor's, Island where he holds more than imperial sway. How shall we he ho de more then imperial sway. How shall we be safe unless his military science continues to point the guns much the top of old Port Calambas for the defence of New-York harmor! (Renewed laughter) No. grutisman, New-York cannot spare him from the high and more descring position which he now occupies and where they mean to retain him and give him the full benefit of his military science to the end of his natural life.

THE JUDGMENT ON HANCOCK.

At this point Ex-Minister Stoughton with General Grant leaning on hisarm appeared at the rear of the platform. After he had been called upon and had made a

form. After he had been called upon and had made a brief speech, Mr. Choate resumed:]

Geathemen, since Vicksburg I does think that General Grant has ever had any need to refer to his backbone. Great cheers.] But when interrupted I was spenking of another General—General Hancock—Guaghter) and of the tameense esteem in which he is held by the E-publican party and by all the people of the North; and I was saying that we cannot spare him from his present elevated and well-deserved position on Governor's Issued. [Laughter.] I was only going to close that series of observations by saying in his behalf that I hoped that he would be continued in that position to the end of his maintal life, and that by said by, when its superise officers shall have been gathered to their fathers, in that distant day—and we hope it may be far, far distant—that he may be permitted to step into their shows; and then at last when the time shall come he will have the consciousness of never having had the peaceful tone of his life distanted except for four months by political thoughts or suggestions. He will have head ad did a complete and an able soldler—dying at last in his own bed, like Napoleon at 6t. Helong, with the words, "Fete d'Armee" as his last utternace.

LESSONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

LESSONS OF THE CAMPAIGN. Now, gentlemen, to these four months that have passed since the nomination of our giorious candidate. one questions involved in the issue have been settled, in which we are engaged is not to be won by defamation or calumny or slander. I do not think that upon our side of the house a word has been said to the personal discredit of General Hancock, [Applause.] side of the house a word has been said to the personal discredit of General Hancock, [Appiause.] We know that none could be said. [Renewed applause.] But how with our cascidate? From the very nour of his commation the Democratic batteries opened all along the iner, and 329 Democratic enteres opened all along the iner, and 329 Democratic enteres, should all mings, in 329 Congressional districts, should at him 329 until they were bleck in the face; but to-day, after that, General Garfield stands serene, exist, undannted, tanocent and already triumphant. [Renewed beering.]—General Garfield stands serene, exist, undannted, tanocent and already triumphant. [Renewed beering.] A man in the crowd receiving the returns from Ohio spoke with more truth than poetry when he said that it was old 329 that had done it [Laughter.] If the people of this country love one thing better than another it is fair play, and they mean to judge their men and their candidates by their whole lives and their whole records. Those disposed to calumny set others to studying the life, chanceter and specences of General Garfield. They studied him from his first appearance on the tow-path to his lost hour in the Chucago Coevenion, and what did they find. They found a man who for the whole twenty years of his public life had been devoted to his country's service; who had risen by dint of his industry and talents and character from one step to mosther, every one being higher than the last; who had become a trained statesman by dint of his distored him after the public money was handled by affilions he remained still a poor man, earning his daily broad by his daily hapor. [Loud applaise.]

And so the people of Onlo and Indiana took him no, and said in tones that could not be missisken that who ever might be against him this Garfield was goodebough. [Great applaits.]

AN OUTRAGE ON LIBERTY.

Now, gentlemen, I do not intend to occupy your time to your detriment [languter] when this eminent speaker from Chicago is here to address you; but I want to say ene word more, because to my mind, it is the key-note of the whole canvass, of the whole

CURE FOR THE SOLID SOUTH.

Now, gentlemen, for one I do not believe the North will surrender the control of the Federal Government to those hands until the Solid South is broken up, and that the only cure for a Solid South is for the Solid North to sit right down upon it [great applause] -to sit right down upon it to 1880, just as we did in 1864 and 1865, with notice that we have come to stay as long as it is necessary and until that state of things s over. [Cheers.] Let me quote from the brief speech of the most effective erator that has spoken in this campaign. Others have speken longer, but none have said more than he has said when he said that the North would not be ready to surrender the control of the Federal Government into Southern hands the Federal Government into Sourcern means that is to say, into Democratic hands (for they are identical)—until every man in every State shall be free to think as he pleases, to speak as he pleases, to vote as he pleases, and to have his vote counted. [Tremendous noplause and cheers for

State shall be free to finhs as the pleases, to speak as he pleases, to vote as he pleases, to speak as counted. [Tremendous noplause and cheers for Grail.]

Now one word, gentlemen, about this color line. I will remind you of what General Gardield says, and every man who votes for Gardield said in his speech last August; "Now that we have given freedom to these our black albes, we will stand by their until the san of liberty shines with equal ray upon every man and woman, black or white, in the whole Union, "Great applause.] That time, remilemen, has not yet come. Aftermey General Devens says that from the records of six office, during his short term of service of less than four years, between twenty and thirty officers in the Southern States have been killed in the discharge of their duty and more than living that number wounded. Do you believe that Mr. Socretary Sherman, or Mr. Risane Japplausel, could go down firto South Carelina or Mississippi and speak as he would speak in the Cooper institute without earrying his life in his hands and lesting in the way I ido not believe that there is any man but that feels in his own heart that free speech, free thought and free votes are utterly unknown there.

Now, gentlemen, I must do not not meaning as all these teples are, [Languer.] End now went about a change not being wanted. But there two great States say that a change in the wanted, but not a revolution, and there have done all them and are demonstrated that the country wants a change, in the change in the wanted, but not a revolution, and they have done all thought and in the other two. It we are going to elect the Constitution and in the other two. It we are going to elect the constitution and in the other two. It we are going a bond in the hand and there have done all they could do to bring about a change. In the country wants a change, lied and the pot safigues that he was a sould repeak in the country wants a c

help consider the great grief which has come over many very worthy gentlemen who are busily engaged in crawling out from under the fallen fragments of the exploded machinery. [Laughter.] I commiserate that distinguished statesman from [Laughter.] Massachusetts [great laughter], a gentleman who left our party a little too soon, and who joined the other party a little too quick. [Laughter.] I commiserate two or three distinguished gentlemen from this city, whose departure was well intended, but illtimed. [Laghter.] I commiserate Mr. Jerome. I commiserate his Hancock Republican Club. I commiserate the general poverty that has attacked the treasury department of that club. [Great laughter.] I imiserate all those good men who have discovered that this is the wrong year to be a Democrat. [Great laughter.] I commiserate everybody that ought to be commiserated. [Renewed laughter.] I commiserate those thousands and tens of thousands of Democrats who enght to know better.

But we have very solid and very serious work in fre of us. I remember that we had a great General who captured Vicksburg. [Cheers.] It was a Democratic stronghold. [Laughter.] He did not merely take the stronghold. [laughter.] He did not merely take the town, but he took the folks that were in it. But he passed right on. The same distinguished gentleman captured Richmond. He did not halloo over Richmond, but he passed right on, and made a little place on the map, which we had never heard of before, famous—Appomattox [great cheers]—where he coralled the Democratic party and captured them.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FEARED. I have seen in the Democratic papers an attempt to diagnose the condition of things which has overtaken them. I am something of a philosopher and I have a great variety of reasons why the States of Obio and Indiana have made them sick. [Laughter.] First, the Republican party was absolutely solidified and inited, and it was absolutely right. Next, it has a magnificent history and the party to which it is opposed has an infernal and diabolical history. I don't want to irritate Democrats here by referring to their history; I know the enthusiastic disgust with which they listen to the recital. [Laughter.] I know that if there is anything that will drive Democrats in a meeting asuader, it is to read to them their piatform of last year. You can read to them their piatform of 12st year. For can disperse a Democratic audience quicker by reading the platform of the piatform of their party than by reading the platform of the Republican party. [Laughter.] The business instincts of this country were afraid of the country were afraid of the plantoric party; the arrical instincts of this country were afraid of theen; the patriotic lastifacts of the country, that want a free ballot and a fair count, were afraid. The tariff alone did not give us the victory, but solider than business hopes, than the blessed old banner, our flag. [Appanse.] When we knew that there were thousands and tens of thousands of men who could not speak what they thought; who could not tonk what they wanted to; who could not vote without constroint, and whose ballot was not counted as they cast it, if they did vote; when we thought of all that and added to it the solemn cuarantee that this Nation had made, that they should vote as they pleased, our gore rose; and that is the bleady shirt. [Applanse.] I wave the bloody shirt and prepose to wave that blessed old garment until under the flag no man stands who cannot say lost what he pleases and vote just exactly as he wishes, home to mocast him or make him afraid. [Greent cheers.] When that blessed time comes, when North and South and Fast and West, every man is thus at his fiberty, we will hold it up, as a memorial of something business and note the public. [Cheers.]

I will talk now of the Democratic party. I observed. disperse a Democratic audience quicker by reading to

grimmed, builet-rindled, battle scarred flags of the Republe. [Cheers.]

I will talk now of the Democratic party. I observed, in looking over their sad and melancholy literature, that we are enjouned to be harmonious. It there is any thing that a Democrat likes, it is narmony. [Laughter.]

I am in favor of being harmonious about some things, and I am opposed to being harmonious about other things. I am opposed to he harmonious stuffing of the ballot-box. I am opposed to a harmonious false count. I am opposed to harmonious marder [applause.] assassination, midright raids as agents of political discussion. [Great applause.] I am opposed to harmonious fraud in politics. [Applause.] I am unfavor of a harmonious equality, of a marmonious and universal enforcement of the law. [Applause.] I know of nothing to do with a stainte but to keep it. [Applause.] What That Party's Record Shows.

I object to the Democratic party for a great variet, of reasons. The life of man is limited to seventy years, and so you cannot expect me to consume that time in going into details. [Laughter.] I will curthat the in some subject to another as some great piece of criminality presents itself for discussion. [Great laughter.] In the first piace, gentlemen, can you tell me a promise that that party has made in twenty years in which the cause of good government was interested tion and refer me to an honest engarement that that party has entered into with the people, that it has performed I Will somebody be kind enough to tell me any great measure in our politics within the me any great measure in our polities within the last quarter of a century, which to-day we take prais in recomming and of which we are not ashamed, that that party proposed, or organized, or favored! Can you point me to a single great measure, in the adoption of which we as a people are proud, that that party has not malignantly schooling, persistently, solidly, diabolically, demagagically opposed! [Applians.] Can you point me to a single statute, National or Stute, looking to the protection of the ballot-sox against fraud that that party has proposed! You will have to give it up. You cannot point to a single instance where a statute of that character has been ensected and repealed, that the repeal was not effected by the Democratic majority.

every more of the whole canvass, of the whole controversy, and that is that these Ohio and Indiana elections have already demonstrated that the party that comes into the field solucting Northern votes on the ground that it is backed by the Solid South and already has 138 votes from that quarter all its own and solucting only forty-seven votes more, that such a party, on such grounds, should for that very reason be defeated. The people of the State of New-York, as those of Indiana and Ohio, believe that this simple fact of the Solid South and the Solid South is one of the Estate of New-York, as those of Indiana and Ohio, believe that this simple fact of the Solid South is one of the Estates outrages on liberty and lustice and truth that ever was. [Applianse.] How came it solid? We all know perfectly well when they fired the dirst shot on Samter. [Applianse.] How came it solid? We all know perfectly well when they fired the dirst shot on Samter. [Applianse.] How continue so for all those four years of war, after all that General Grant did to teach them better state of life and manners! [Applianse.] Do you believe that the present harmony down there comes from fair play and houest saffrage? No houses man in his causes believes that it is anything but the threat of the shotsum and the Ku Kux, and the terrors which they inspire. If you want any better evicence than what you already have in your own heads, you have it is the very lines to disayow.

CUKE FOR THE SOLID SOUTH.

Now, centlemen, for one I do not believe the North

in that party I it so, when did the change come about I in the night.

Where I was born we had a very uncertain climate. You would go to bed at hight and the weather would be perfectly clear; and on waking up in the morning you would see the weather perfectly clear, but there would be show on the ground. [Laughter.] A venerable old gentleman was disturbed at the frequency of these transitions, and sat up till 2 o'clock one morning and caught it at it. [Great laighter.] Now, I have been sitting up nights to catch this Democratic party changing; and I have not seen it. There has been no change in the rank and lie. Their processions now hold now it is the rank and lie. Their processions now hold now it is the rank by describers, delirium tremens, etc. [Tremendous laughter.]

THE CRY FOR A CHANGE. But where do they get their unjorities new ! In the same localities where they have always come from. And let us pance for a few moments on their cry for a change. In 1860 our National credit was so decrept that we undertook to borrow a trife, and the bomis bore interest at 6 per cent, and we were off red as high as SS cents on the

In 1880 we are able to dispose of hundreds and hunireds of militions of bonds drawing 4 per cent interest at a premium of 10% per cent. In 1800 the Domo-cratic party was in power. In 1880 we have as fine a currency as any in the world; it is like a Republican platform; it is current everywhere; it goes everywhere, as well in Bath, Me., as in Tallahassee. Take the Democratic platform about the bailet and see has well they live up to it. It says a " free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States." In view of the fact that it 1868 they cast a great many thousand fraudulent votes right in this town, and counted them and extrict the State by a frant so conspicuous and impudent that tobody dares to deavit, now to clatter for a free ballot and claim toat it is a right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained to every part of the United States," is perhaps the checkest thing to political history. [Applicated]

know more laid been done in these four votas than were likely to be done in any fourner than the second the control of the done of the done of the control of the done of the

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE UNDERWRITERS IN CONVENTION. A National Convention of fire insurance under writers, representing about 200 foreign and writers, representing about 200 foreign and American insurance companies, was begun yesterday in the Equitable Life Assurance Company's building. J. A. L. Snowden, president of the Fire Association Company of Philadelphia, was elected chairman, and J. Montgonery Hare, of England, H. R. Miller and Samuel Appleton were the secretaries. Mr. Snowden addressed the convention at length, calling attention to the various questions at issue, and the necessity for wise legislation. A committee of seven was appointed to consider the question of permanent organization and report upon a constitution and by-laws. A Committee on Basiness was also appointed.

question of permanent organization and report upon a constitution and by-laws. A Committee on Bosiness was also appointed.

Henry H. Hall offered resolutions on taxation, which condemned the imposition of special taxes on the fire hystrance interest for the support of fire departments or for any scheme of benevolence; also the imposition of municipal laceness either for revenue or for the protection of strictly local companies. D. A. Heald offered resolutions condemning insurance legislation in Massachusetts, and in favor of freedom of contract between the insurer and insured persons. T. S. Chard, of California, offered resolutions that a spirit of fraternity and cooperation, and a unity of soutiment between all underwriters should be encouraged. Mr. Nottman spoke on the situation of the insurance interest, and condemned the insuring of petroleum property, as it is one of the greatest hazards. He also condemned the construction of high buildings. He opposed the increase of commission to agents, and suggested a combination to form rates and to stand by them. Mr. Pulford presented resolutions against insurance on profits, suggesting prompt settlement of claims. Mr. Driggs addressed the convention on the "Prejudices of the Judiciary." Mr. Oakely spoke against the system of deposit laws.

The Convention will meet again at 10 a. m. to-day.

REPORTS OF EPISCOPAL COMMITTEES. The Rev. Dr. Montgomery S. hayler, of St. Louis, Mo., and the Rev. George J. Magill, of Rhode Island. Mo., and the Rev. George J. Magill, of Rhode Island, read morning prayers yesterday in the House of Deputies of the Episcopal General Convention. The Rev. Edwin E. Johnson, of New-Haven, Conn., reported that the Committee on Education was not prepared to recontain the placing of episcopal colleges in universal towns. President Beardsley appointed the following committee on securing civil rights for the Indian: The Rev. Dr. Dix, the Rev. Dr. Hills, of New-Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Eliiott of Maryland, Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, James M. Smith, of Western New-York, and J. W. Daniels, of Minneseta.

of Maryland, Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, James M. Smith, of Western New-York, and J. W. Damels, of Minneseta.

The Committee on the Godly Discipline of the Laity presented its report. The report gave the offences for which the committee thought that persons should be expelled from the communion of the church. These offences were a denial of any of the articles of the Caristian faith as set forth in the Apostles' Creed, on of the law of the Bible as in the Ten Commandments, etc. After a spirited debate the report was laid on the table. The Rev. George Emlen Care, of Pennsylvania, presented the report of the committee on the Lectonary, which contained a revised table of lessons, the use of which is optional with clergymen. It was adopted. A message was received from the House of Bishops, amouncing the nomination of the Rev. Leigh R. Brewer, of Watertown, N. Y., as Missionary Bishop of Montana. The afternoon session of the House of beputies was a secret one, for the purpose of considering the nominations of the Rev. George K. Dinlep for Missionary Bishop of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Rev. Mr. Brown for Missionary Bishop of Montana. Both were confirmed upanimously. imously.

FAILURE IN THE GUN TRADE.

FAILURE IN THE GUN TRADE.

The failure of Merwin, Huibert & Co., dealers in arms and ammunition at Ne. 83 Chambers-st, and Ne. 65, Reade-st., was announced yesterday, and they made an assignment to Adrian Van Sinderen. The firm was one of the largest in that line in the city, and was estimated to be worth from \$200,000 to \$300,000. It was established in 1868, it is interested in the Hopkins & Allen Manufacturing Company, of Norwich, Conn., taking all its product and owning half of the factory: it also owns two-thirds of the Phenix Cartridge Company, of South Coventry, Conn., and takes all its product. The last statement of the firm, on September 28, and that it had a business investment of \$200,000. The embarrassment is attributed to the failure of the Evans Ritle Company, of Mechanics' Falls, Maine, in July, that company owing the firm about \$100,000 for advances. The firm claims only to want an extension, and to have assets sufficient to one in this fallowed to manage its own business. Mr. Huibert said yesterday that the assignment was made to hasten a settlement and would probably result in an extension; signee could give no statement of the liabilities.

SALE OF MR. BENNETT'S HORSES.

The private stable of James Gordon Bennett, No. 1 East Flurty-eighth-st., was filled yesterday afternoon with a throng of men who had gone to attend the sale of some harness horses and pole ponies belonging to Mr. Bennett. A number of well known gentlemen were resent. The majority, however, were horse dealer, grooms and stable hands. Mr. Bennett's coachman said that his employer would reclaimly so to Everyme at an early date, to present

Were Borse and the said that his employer would probably go to Europe at an early date, to remain until next summer.

The chestnut redding "Prince" was sold to Christopher Roberts for \$5.50. The chestnut mare "Princess" was sold for \$525 to Mr. Roberts. "Toby" and "Kate," chestnut wheelers, were sold to G. W. Thorne, the gelding for \$110 and the mare for \$200. A team of leaders, "Padey," a leav, and "Red Gown," a roan, were bought by a Mr. Bishop, the former for \$520, the latter for \$425. It was stated that Mr. Bishop bought them for Jacob Lorillard. The bady geldings, "General" and "Bishmarck," a team of wheelers, were soid to Mr. Bishop to \$500 each. The bidding on the peloponies was quite brisk. "Sill "an imported half thoroughbred bay gelding, went for \$370 to Mr. V andeil. The prices of the others ranged from \$185 to \$135.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE IN PATERSON.

evening he was sinking rapidly.

WATER FRONT PRIVILEGES IN DEMAND. WATER FRONT PRIVILEGES IN DEMAND.

Messrs. Bowring & Archibala, managers of the Red Cross Steamsing Line, filed an application with the Dock Commissioners yesterday for the least of one of the proposed new pairs between Tecaty-third and Thirtiethests. North River. Privilege has been given by the Dock Commissioners to the New-York City and Northern Railread Company to continue the construction of freight houses and depairs on the water front, at the junction of Eighth-ave, and the Harlem River, providing they are confined to the limits of private property, and subject to any action of the Dock Department to protect the city's interest in the future opening of protect the city's interest in the future opening of

HURRICANES AT SEA.

HURRICANES AT SEA.

Nearly every vessel which arrived yesterday reported that it had met hurricanes and tempestuous seas. The steamship Cakvil from Middle-boro, encountered a territe hurrican clasting diffusix hours, when in latitude 50° north, longitude 40° west. The vessel was kept running with the sea until it became too high and dangerous, when she was brought head to it. The cargo was started by the heavy pitching and rolling of the vessel, and it was with great difficulty that it could be secured. A tremendous sea broke on board, smashing the starboard life-boat and doing other damage about the decks.

a length ahead of Rosalle. Pawnee third, Boardman fourth, and New York Weekly a furlong behind.

The third race, the Pimlico Stakes, for all ages, two miles and a furlong, \$50 entrance, haif forfert; the Club to add \$800, of which \$200 went to the second horse, and the third to save his stake, was won by Monitor, in 3:4412, with Uneas second.

The fourth race, mile, heats, for three-year-olds, colts 95 pounds, and fillies 92 pounds, for a purse of \$200 for the first and \$50 for the second, was won by Belie of the West in 1:4412 in the first heat, and 1:45 in the second. Edou was second in both heats.

To-morrow Parole and Checkmate will run in the mile dash for all ages. There will be four other races.

HOME NEWS,

PROMINENT ARRIVALS

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Police Commissioners adopted a winter hat for the force yesterday. It is blue, and resembles in shape the gray summer hat.

CONVICTED OF PERJUEY.

Ferdinand Baer was convicted yesterday, in the riminal branch of the United States Circuit Court,

of perjary.

REPAIRS TO SCHOOLHOUSES. At the meeting of the Board of Education yester-day, By-law 59a was unanimously suspended. Trus-tees can now make slight repairs at their own dis-cretion.

A BRAVE FIREMAN. The Fire Commissioners yesterday put the name of Foreman John Levins, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, on the roll of merit, for rescuing a woman at the risk of his own life at a fire at No. 112 East Fifty-fifth-st, on October 9.

CENSURING THE HEALTH BOARD,
Rebecca Parker, age seven years, fell out of a fifth story window at No. 176 Madison-ave., and was killed. At the inquest yesterday it was shown that the window was without guard, and the sill was only fourteen inches from the floor. The jury, therefore, consured the owners of the house and the Board of Health for neglect of duty in failing to inforce proper protection for life and limb on the premises.

premises.

John J. Lyon, the guest of the American Hotel, at Albany, who shot Clarence Burt, a hall-boy, last Saturday, and who was arrested Tuesday by Captain Brogan, was brought before Justice Santh, at the Jeiterson Market Police Court, yesterday, by Detective Reilly, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Detective Edward Reilly, of the Albany Central Office, was on hand to take the prisoner to that city. Lyon was willing to return with him, and he was accordingly turned over to the officer's care. The two men went at once to the Grand Central Depot, and took the 11 o'clock train for Albany, where the wife of the prisoner is held as a witness to the affray. The boy is in a critical condition. boy is in a critical condition. BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel Read, pastor of the First Baptist Church, in Fifth-st., E. D., has determined to offer his resignation from the pulpit, which he has filled since 1873. Dr. Read has received a call to Bloomington, lib., which he will probably accept.

The session of the Long Island Baptist Association, in the Strong Place Church, was concluded yesterday. The Committee on the State of Religion reported that the twenty-eight churches of the association had 11,000 members, and last year 491 persons were baptized. The Rev. Dr. Pulton urged that colored persons be admitted to the Baptist Home. A resolution to that effect was adopted. The church at Woodside, L. L. was admitted to the association. The closing sermon was preached last evening by the Rev. F. Rogers Morse.

JERSEY CIFY. JERSEY CITY.

The workmen in the Hudson River Bailroad Tun-nel exhumed another body resterday. It was identified as that of Francis Burke. Two more bodies are in sight, and will be taken out in a day

LONG ISLAND.

Osigen.—Some boys went Tuesday evening near the chapel at Origen for the purpose of practising for a seronade they intended giving to a newly married couple. In the party were two brothers, John and Michael Cane, John carrying a loaded gun. The boys got into a friendly scuffle when the cun was discharged so closely to Michael's foot as to mangle it budly. Amputation was necessary.

HUDSON RIVER TOWNS.

New Rochelle, Enterprise Hook and Ladder Company, of New Rochelle, celebrated its sixteenth anniversary yesterday by a parade and target shoot-ing. A number of prizes was shot for.

Sing Sing.—John Matthews, an ex-convict, while working in the prison, threw an emery wheel at John Youmans. It struck him on the head, inflicting a severe wound. He was arrested yesterday, and taken to the County Jailon a charge of committing an assault with intent to kill.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

Baltimore, Oct. 20 .- The country residence of Charles J. Baker, President of the Franklin Nationa Bank, and a member of the firm of Baker Brothers & Co., glass manufacturers, of this city, about four miles from Baltimore, was burned last tright with most of its contents, only the large collection of valuable paintings and the ligner articles of furniture being saved. Loss about \$30,000; insured for \$13,000. Mr. Baker and his family were asleep, and were aroused by the smoke. The origin of the fire is unknown. CINCINNATI, Oct. 20 .- A fire broke out in

he shoddy manufactory of Benjamin Hey, on the corner of Second-st, and Broadway, this morning. There were at the time twenty-nine women and girls in the third MELANCHOLY SUICIDE IN PATERSON.

George W. Bell, age sixteen, the youngest son of James Bell, a wealthy layor dealer in Paterson, N. J. fatally injured himself with a revolver while attempting smede. He attended the select school of James D. Bonnell, and was advanced in his statues. He appeared downcast at the dimer table, and in answer to the questions of his mother said that he did not feel well. Leaving the table he went to his bedroom and fired a large builted in his right temple. Dr. Van Den Bylandt was summoned, and said he would not recover. No cause can be assigned for the act, excepting that his brain was injured by his close applicant a to his studies, and shot himself while temporarily inssne. Last evening he was sinking rapidly.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. story. Nearly all made haste to escape, but six of them delayed, it is supposed, to change their clothing, and the flames cut of their escape by the stairway. One of them,

MINIATURE ALMANAG

TODAE Sun res 512 (Clock stow. 15m. 25s Moon 1985.... 7:13 | Noot souths, 2:06 | Moon's ago days, 17 Santr Hoss., 927 (nor. Isand., 10.14-Hell Gate Sandy Hook.. 9:50 | Gov. Island., 10:31 - Hell Gate 9:03

> PASSENGERS AERITED. FROM LIVERPOOL-BY STEAMER ALGERIA.

Acheson, G Daffy Miss E Northelmer, A and Mrs and Mrs Habe, the new C R Northelmer, A and Mrs Habe, the new C R Northelmer, A and Mrs Habe, the new C R Northelmer, A and Mrs Habe, the new C R Northelmer, A and Mrs Hartis, Robt Mrs J W Hartis, Robt Mrs J W Henchel, Mr Henchel, Mrs And Mrs Northelmer, A and Mrs Northelmer, A Robert, J Roberts, J L Henchel, Mrs And Mrs Northelmer, A Robert, J Roberts, J L Henchel, Mrs And Mrs Northelmer, A Robert, J Roberts, J L Henchel, Mrs And Mrs Northelmer, A Saalted L A Acheson, G Bassett, E J and Mrs Bateman, N Bateman, C B Biddle, Mrs G W Mrs J W Mrs J W

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF NEW-YORK OCT. 24. ARRIVED.

Str Aleena (Br., Gill, Liverpool Oct 9 and Queenstown 10, 16 Vernon il Brown & Co.
Str Ma'stor Br. Elevant, Liverpool 13 days, with railroad tion to order vessel to Funch, Edwa Co.
Str Vincaia, Baker, Havana Oct 16, to J. R. Ward & Co.
Str Friish Compte (Br., Pawcett, Havana Oct 16, to F Alexamire & Sous. Sir Dover, Smith, Philadelphia in ballast to E D Heriburt

SIT DOVER, Smith, Facespace of the Control of the C

Co.

Str Oakville (Br). Humphries, Middleborough 19 days, with railroad iron to order, vessel to Seager Bros.

Str Alvo (Br), Williams, Kingston, Ja. Sept 24. Sevantis Oct 2. Carthagens 4, Greytown 9 and Aspinwall 12, with measure 10 min. Forwood & Co.

Str Atlas (Br), Fearce, Jacmel Oct 2, Aux Cayer 5, Port.se-Prince 9 and Kingston 13, with midse to Pim, Forwood & Co. For The following vessels arrived the 19th inst, too late for nection in ship news: Str Lessing (Ger), Voss, Hamburg Oct 6 and Havre 9, to Sunhardt & Co. Kunhardt & Co.

Str Breaswater, Gibbs. Lewis, Del. to Old Dominion Sa Co. *

flark Thomas Brooks, Wangh, Guentanamo 19 days, with

sugar to Brooks & Co. *

SUNSET-WIND-At Sandy Hook, light, 8; cloudy and
thick outside. At City Island, light, 8; clear,

CLEARED.

Str City of Brussels (Bri, Walkins, Liverpool via Queens town, John G Dale, Sath City (Er., Weiss, Aristo), Argell & Co. State of Indians (Fr. Sailler, Glasgow, Austin Badewin & Co. Rotterdam (Dutch), Lucas, Bottertans, Funch, Ryly & Co. Pennona (Br. Mahlman, Montoen Bay, G Wessels, Santian de Cuba, Foote, Havana, Win P Cityde & Co. (Live & Colembra, Flasher, Savannah, Geo Yorze, Lone Star, Gmck, Newtons, Fisher, Savannah, Geo Yorze, Lone Star, Gmck, Newtons, Pisher, Savannah, Geo Yorze, Lone Star, Gmck, Newtons, Walley (Bonnino Sa Co. Vinciand, Bowers, Baltimore, Md. J S Krems.

Ship Ida (Swed), Buxge, Trieste, Austria, Benham, Pickerl, ng & Co.
Baras McDougall (Br.), Davis, Marseilles, J F Whitney & Co. Rozella Smith, Br., Mer. Hubsch, Hink, J F Whitney & Co. Rozella Smith, Br., Mer. Hubsch, Hink, J F Whitney & Co. Rozella Smith, Br., Mer. Hubsch, Hink, J F Whitney & Kor, Garo, Gay, Georgetown, Donald Cameron & Co. 22c tira (Ser) Ivesen, Rotterdam, C Toblas & Co. Louise, Norl, Mixelsey, Amsterdam, Funch, Edre & Co.

Brigs Augusta (Br.), Buck, St. Johns, N.F. P I Nevius & Son, Josephine Bernard (Dan, Hasseil, St. Christopher and Neva, F G Challener & Co. Mansen, Gardner, Hamitton, Dared & Co.
Schirs Scelle Ployd, Johnson, Georgetown and Port Bluff, E

Josephine Bernard (Don. Hassell, St. Christopher and News)
F. G. Challener & Co. Manson. Gardner, Hamilton, Discal
F. G. Challener & Co. Manson. Gardner, Hamilton, Discal
F. G. Challener & Co. Manson. Gerranswa and Port Eling, B.
B. Harthurt. Wilke De Woll, Gott, Portsacouth, Chas Twing,
Henry Lennel, Jarria, New-Haven, Eschett & Ro. Manuel,
Henry Lennel, Jarria, New-Haven, Eschett & Ro. Manuel,
Henry Lennel, Jarria, New-Haven, Eschett & Ro. Manuel,
Henry Lennel, Jarria, New-Hartin, Higgins, Cook, Ros.
Inc. Chaster, Manson, Mangomern, Bichmond, H.
P. Brown & Co.

POREJON PORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Arrived str Aylon (Br.), from Montreal,
at Bristol. Str Romains (Br.), from Charleston and North
Sydner, C. B. at Havre: str City of Jonaton (Br.), from
Beston, at Glasgow 19th last, ship Act. Hass, from
Baitmore for Antwerp, has been towed into Queenstows,
having lest her indear during a rale, str Harwarth (Br.),
from Beston, at Glasgow 19th last, ship Act. Hass, from
Baitmore for Antwerp, has been towed into Queenstows,
having lest her indear during a rale, str Harwarth (Br.),
from Montreal van North Sydney, C.B. at Queenstown,
having lest her indear during a rale, str Harwarth (Br.),
from Montreal and Queben: str Wm Symington (Br.), from
Montreal and Queben: str Wm Symington (Br.), from NorJok: str Naero Pence (Span), from Beston for Liverpool: str
Ohio, from Phinadelphia for Liverpool
Havaka, Oct. 20.—Arrived str Caty of Washington, from
Menco for New Tork.
Lonies, Oct. 20.—Arrived str Caty of Washington, from
Menco for New Tork.
Lonies, Oct. 20.—Arrived str Caty of Washington, from
Menco for New Tork.
Lonies, Oct. 20.—Arrived str Caty of Washington, from
Menco for New Tork.
Lonies, Oct. 20.—Bulle New Tork.
Lonies, Oct. 20

London, Get. 20.—Brig Nyanza (Pri, McIsanes, has arrived at Laverpool with the less of her deck loss and sails. (The Nyanza was last reported at N sydney, C B, Aug 20.)

For later Ship News, if any, see Fifth Page. RATHER A FREE TRANSLATION .- Parson-"Ab, Smithers, it's all very well for you to say you have not been druking again since burch, for I know very well you have. I've seen too much of this sort of thing, Smithers, to be easily doceived." Smithers—"Lor. sir, why I think I moight say to yace what not old guvinor used to say to me. Will, says e', Will, it's non use you tellin' no lies to an ould loter like me i"—(Judy.

: Anouncements A CERTAIN CURE.

The first thing to do in the soring is to clean house. For ternal cleansing and renovating no other medicine is equa. Kinsky Wort. In either dry or liquid form it cores he sche, billious attacks, constipation and deranged kidneys, advertisement.

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DRAPERIES.

WALL PAPERS.

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Wei De Meyer's

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